

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *P. dilophus floridanus*, but with the nuptial plumes pure white, instead of black. Similar in coloration to *P. dilophus cincinnatus*, but much smaller. *Hab.* Pacific coast of United States, from California (Farallone Islands) to Cape St. Lucas; Revillegigedo Islands, Western Mexico.

This is the small southern form of *cincinnatus*, being, like the latter, distinguished by its white nuptial tufts, but differs in its much smaller size, in which respect it agrees closely with *floridanus*. *P. dilophus* thus may be separated into four races, the two southern ones (*floridanus* and *albociliatus*) distinguished from their northern representatives (*dilophus* and *cincinnatus*) by smaller size alone, while the western forms (*cincinnatus* and *albociliatus*) appear to differ from the eastern ones only in the color of the nuptial tufts, which seem to be always white or much mixed with white, instead of black with little or no admixture of white.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW AMERICAN KINGFISHER.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Read February 23, 1884, and published by permission of the Director of the U. S. National Museum.

Ceryle superciliosa stictoptera, new subspecies.

? *Chloroceryle superciliosa* SCL., P. Z. S., 1864, 176, (City of Mexico.)

Ceryle superciliosa LAWR., Ann. Lyc., N. Y., ix, 1869, 204, (Sisal, Yucatan).—
 (?) Id., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 4, 1876, 3, (Isth. Tehuantepec).—(?) SUMICH., Mem. Bost. Soc., i, 1869, 560, (hot reg. of Vera Cruz).—(?) BOUC., Liste Ois. réc. Guat. (in Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon), 1878, 26.

HABITAT.—Yucatan; also, presumably, other parts of Southern Mexico and Guatemala. (NOTE.—The references given above, which are preceded by a mark of interrogation, are so designated for the reason that specimens from the localities indicated have not been examined.)

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *C. superciliosa*, but outer webs of secondaries conspicuously spotted with white (in three transverse rows), and with the white on the rectrices much more extended.

Of *C. superciliaris* (*vera*), the Museum possesses specimens from Demerara, Trinidad, Isthmus of Panama, and Costa Rica. These all have the outer webs of the secondaries either entirely immaculate, or else marked with very minute specks of dull fulvous. These markings are wanting in the two Demerara examples, are barely indicated in two from the isthmus, and are rather distinct (though still deep fulvous in color) in the one from Costa Rica—rendering it, therefore, probable that specimens from intermediate points might complete the transition from one to the other. It should be remarked, however, that the Costa Rican example (No. 64,666) is much more like South American skins than those from Yucatan, upon which the new race (possibly species) is based.

Types, Nos. 39,297, ♂, and 39,206, ♀, Sisal, Yucatan, May, 1865; Dr. A. Schott.

NOTE ON PSALTRIPARUS GRINDÆ, BELDING.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

(Read February 23, 1884.)

In my description of this species, on p. 155, vol. 6, of the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, I inadvertently made an erroneous comparison between this species and *P. melanotis*, as follows: "From the latter [*P. plumbeus*] it differs in much whiter throat and decidedly clearer, more bluish, shade of the upper parts, in both of which respects there is a close resemblance to *P. melanotis*." I wrote from memory, not having a specimen of *P. melanotis* before me at the time. Upon actual comparison I now find that while the statement is essentially correct so far as the coloration of the lower parts is concerned, I was greatly in error regarding the coloration of the upper parts. The difference is very great, *P. melanotis* having the pileum and nape fine light plumbeous-gray, exactly like the back of *P. grindæ*, while the back, etc., are bright brownish drab, much like the pileum and nape of *P. grindæ*, only more olivaceous. The relative position of the two colors is, in fact, exactly reversed in the two species.